

SCHUETTEA, g. nov. (Fam. Psettoidei).—Body oblong, strongly compressed; dorsal and ventral lines also strongly compressed. Eye very large; muzzle short; cleft of mouth directed upward; lower jaw projecting; jaws, vomer, and palatal bones with small pointed teeth of equal length; præoperculum finely toothed; ventrals completely developed; dorsal and anal fins very long, opposite, with the spines densely pressed together; accessory branchiæ large; branchiostegal rays seven.

21. *Schuettea scalaripinnis*.—Depth of body contained $2\frac{4}{5}$ times in the total length, and eye $2\frac{1}{3}$ times in that of the head; operculum spinosely notched at its hinder margin; upper surface of the head with a moderately elevated crest.

D. 5/31; A. 3/28; P. 16; L. lat. c. 50.

(22.) *Mustelus natalensis*.—Teeth quadrangular, much broader than high, drawn out into thin rounded processes on the free margin; pectorals longer than broad; first dorsal commencing in front of the hinder margin of the pectorals, and reaching with its posterior point to the commencement of the ventrals.

From Port Natal.

Bericht Akad. Wiss. in Wien, March 8, 1866, pp. 50–54.

On the probable Existence of Accessory Eyes in a Fish.

By Prof. R. LEUCKART.

It has long been known that the bodies of certain *Scopelinidæ* are covered with very brilliant pigment-spots, grouped more or less regularly. Hitherto these spots had not been carefully examined; but Professor Leuckart, having investigated them anatomically in one species (*Chauliodus Sloani*), endeavours to interpret them as accessory visual organs. This would certainly be a very unexpected discovery in a Vertebrate animal, especially as the number of these eyes amounts to more than a thousand, disseminated partly upon the hyoid and its dependencies, and partly on the head and belly, where they form two parallel longitudinal rows. Professor Leuckart's opinion is founded upon the anatomical structure of the organs in question. They are in the form of small cylinders, the anterior half of which is occupied by a spherical body very like a crystalline lens. Behind this there is a sort of vitreous body. The layer of pigment which envelopes this supposed ocular bulb presents a silvery lustre and a structure identical with that which lines the eyes of the *Plagiostomi*. It has, however, been impossible to detect on the nerve of the organ any membranous expansion acting the part of a retina; but it must not be forgotten that the observations were made upon an animal preserved in spirits. The genus *Stomias* presents exactly similar organs. This genus has hitherto been placed among the *Esocidæ*, but erroneously, according to Leuckart: it must be united with the *Scopelinidæ*.—*Bericht Versamml. deutsch. Naturf. und Aerzte*, 1865, p. 153; *Bibl. Univ.* January 1866, *Bull. Sci.* p. 94.